

Exploratory Factorial Model of University Government in the Covid-19 Era

María del Rosario Molina González, María Teresa Gaxiola Sanchez, Maria de Jesús Camargo Pacheco, Rafael Campoy Mendoza, Marco Antonio Velderrain Rodríguez, Cruz García-Lirios*

Universidad de Sonora, Navojoa, Mexico

*Corresponding author: Cruz García-Lirios, Universidad de Sonora, Navojoa, Mexico

Submitted: 28 March 2024 Accepted: 04 April 2024 Published: 08 April 2024

Citation: María del Rosario Molina González, María Teresa Gaxiola Sanchez, Maria de Jesús Camargo Pacheco, Rafael Campoy Mendoza, Marco Antonio Velderrain Rodríguez, Cruz García-Lirios (2024) Exploratory Factorial Model of University Government in the Covid-19 Era. J Clin surg Care Res 3(2), 01-03.

Abstract

In administrative economic sciences, factor analysis models are essential for their explanatory capacity of institutional responses to a risk event. The objective of this document was to contrast a model that explains the emergence of corporate governance dimensions in the face of the pandemic.

An exploratory study was carried out based on a systematic review of the literature from 2020 to 2024, considering the search by keywords in google scholar and Microsoft academic, as well as the validity by judges and the survey of 100 students from a public university in the center from Mexico. The results show that corporate identity explains the university's response to the pandemic. In relation to the state of the art, the scope and limits of the model are discussed in relation to other proposals.

Keywords: Capital, Intellectual, Formation, Diffuse, Model

Introduction

By April 2024, after two years, the pandemic had killed 6 million. The public health system implemented distancing and confinement policies that impacted educational systems [1]. The transition from the traditional classroom to the virtual classroom supposes the emergence of an innovative link system between the academy and the labor market.

The formation of intellectual capital in the virtual classroom supposes permissible risk gradients, although the relationships with the determinants anticipate risk scenarios. The analysis of the fuzzy logic of random events has revealed emerging entities such as university governance, corporate reputation or professional training.

University governance, indicated by corporate identity, reputation and image, predicts academic training [2]. Defined as a system of negotiation, consensus and responsibility, university governance includes managers, producers and disseminators of knowledge as stakeholders.

Corporate identity or sense of belonging is seen in the rational choice of belonging to a group. Corporate reputation refers to a community's self-concept in the face of a risky event and the availability of resources. The corporate image defined as the future choice based on expectations of abundance of resources and minimization of costs reflects university governance.

In the corporate governance structure, training, image, reputation and identity are predominant factors in the management, production and transfer of knowledge [3]. Studies on corporate governance have shown that it is an emerging phenomenon. The description of this process can be done from fuzzy logic. Knowledge managed, produced and transferred reaches its goal when it is the product of academic, professional and work training.

So far, April 2024, it is known that the corporate reputation of Higher Education Institutions (IES) consists of the formation of human capital committed to the sociopolitical context of Mexico [4]. Corporate governance in its identity modality underlines the uses and customs that distinguish one university from others, considering the insertion into the local market. Fuzzy logic is a theoretical and empirical framework that allows explaining the bifurcations of risk events such as the pandemic on corporate governance indicators.

Corporate identity, being related to the conflict between the parties due to emotions of belonging, undermines the external image (Ceballos et al., 2020). An increase in agreements fosters inbred expectations. The curricula are oriented towards internal capacities and nullify academic competitiveness. The reputation associated with identity consists of the self-concept of the institution. If policies that favor university members increase, the self-concept of this academic community reduces its comparison with other institutions. Global or national indicators of in-

stitutional performance lose meaning when corporate reputation increases.

However, the external image of the university measured through the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) contravenes corporate reputation and identity [5]. An increase in the results of the PISA test suggests a reduction in corporate reputation if its community is inbred. Conflicts between the inbred criteria of the university and the PISA test enhance reputation and identity but reduce corporate governance to an internal affair.

Instead, corporate governments that have a high identity, reputation and identity manage strategic alliances with other institutions. The mere interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary training derived from strategic alliances between universities and companies suggests an open corporate governance [6]. The absence of international alliances and tests, as well as an unknown ranking of the university, reflect an inbred corporate government.

Are there significant differences between the relationships of the categories related to government, identity, reputation, image and training with respect to the observations made in this study, considering the COVID-19 era?

The premises that guide this work suggest: 1) The pandemic and the containment and mitigation policies, focused on the distancing and confinement of people, affected the corporate governance of universities; 2) Universities and companies formed strategic alliances around the management, production and transfer of knowledge 3) Identity, reputation and corporate image increased, influencing academic, professional and work training; 4) The policies of immunization, deconfinement and return to classrooms affect the corporate governance of universities; 5) The identity and reputation increased as a reaction to face-to-face classroom educational policies, but the corporate image was reduced due to the conflict between political and social actors.

Method

An exploratory and descriptive work was carried out with a selection of sources indexed to international repositories, considering the search by keywords; Governance, identity, reputation, image and academic training in Google Scholar and Microsoft Academic, considering the period that the pandemic takes from January 2020 to April 2024.

A total of 56 abstracts were selected to establish the relationships between the categories. Based on a Delphi Inventory, expert judges on the topics rated the relationships between the summaries, considering 1 for training, 2 for identity, 3 for reputation, 4 for image and 5 for corporate governance [7].

In three rounds, one qualifying, one feedback, and one reconsidering or reiterative, the judges evaluated and compared their assessments regarding the relationships between categories [5]. Six articles were selected in which corporate governance stands out as a configuration of identity, reputation and image, but with an emphasis on academic training.

Once the categories were established, the Corporate Governance Scale (EGC-18) was elaborated, considering the validity by

judges and a preliminary piloting with 100 students, following the protocol of confidentiality and anonymity.

The instrument was sent to the institutional mail of the students. An informed consent form was attached, following the anonymity and confidentiality protocol [5]. The data was captured in excel and processed in JASP version 15 considering the distribution values and contrast of hypotheses of contingent relationships, as well as structural modeling, adjustment and residual.

Results

The values related to the non-parametric distribution, and contingency relationships between the categories evaluated by the judges in three rounds: qualifying, feedback, and reconsideration or reiteration. Distributions that allowed analysis of relationships between the variables due to the internal consistency of the scale are appreciated [McDonald's = .794; Cronbach's = .815; Bartlett X² = 1663.772 (153 df) $p < .001$] The structure of relationships between the categories: Identity, reputation and corporate image, explaining the configuration of corporate governance in the study literature.

Corporate identity (RC1) was more identified by the judges' evaluation regarding reputation and image. The finding is limited to the theory of corporate governance where identity is revealed as an underlying process of risk events that enhance the institution but reduce its image with respect to its training capabilities.

The corporate reputation (RC2) was configured from evaluations in which the judges determined the self-concept of the institution through the articles analyzed. A minor structure is appreciated with respect to identity, but more with respect to image. The finding corroborates the theory of corporate governance.

In a risk scenario such as a pandemic, institutions take care of their concept of themselves by synchronizing objectives, tasks and goals. The corporate identity and reputation increase, but the image of the institution decreases due to its agenda of internal priorities. The adjustment and residual parameters suggest the non-rejection of the null hypothesis regarding the significant differences between the categories subtracted from the literature with respect to the evaluations of expert judges in the themes.

Discussion

The contribution of this work lies in the establishment of three dimensions: Identity, reputation and image related to the corporate governance of a university in central Mexico. The identity dimension, alluding to the soft resources of the institution, was configured from eight reagents referring to trust, empathy, values, motives and dispositions (De la Torre & Quiroz, 2020).

The reputation dimension, related to cognitive resources such as skills, intentions and strategies, explains the internal capacities of the university in the face of the pandemic. The image dimension, relative to external concepts, suggests strategic alliances between the university and companies. The contrast of the model established in other samples will allow delineating future studies to corroborate the theory of corporate governance.

In relation to the theory of corporate governance which explains the emergence of identity, reputation and image in the face of a

risky event, this paper has established the relationship between the three factors. The established three-dimensional model suggests the prevalence of identity as a central factor of corporate governance in the face of COVID-19.

It means then that the capacities bands of affections, emotions and feelings explain the greater variance of corporate governance. That is, the university in the face of the pandemic closed interaction with other institutions and strengthened human relations [8].

The procurement of emotions led to a distance from other institutions that resulted in a closed image of corporate governance. In addition, the absence of hard skills such as competencies, skills, and strategies reduced adaptation to change at university. Testing the hypothesis regarding soft capacities as preponderant in institutions in risk scenarios should anticipate the emergence of hard capacities in post-contingency situations.

Regarding the instrument to measure Corporate Governance, which reached values above the minimum indispensable consistency, this paper suggests the use of the Corporate Governance Scale (CSG) to explain the responses of institutions to the pandemic. The EGC will make it possible to compare the corporate governance of universities and the dimensions that comprise it. In the case of identity as a preponderant factor in corporate governance, the EGC will make it possible to compare the levels of reputation and image of universities against COVID-19 [9].

Conclusion

Corporate governance was explained from three dimensions reported in the literature and formed in the observations made in this work. Corporate identity is the preponderant factor that the literature identifies as an emerging factor in risk events [10-12].

The corporate governance made up of all three dimensions suggests that the pandemic activated an inbred response from the university, closing collaborations with other universities, but strengthening internal relations. Corporate identity is the result of contingent situations. Social distancing and confinement increased the soft capacities of the university. Emotions, affections and feelings increased trust and empathy among university members but reduced their comparison with other universities in terms of entrepreneurship, innovation, productivity and competitiveness.

The corporate identity meant a high degree of satisfaction and a sense of belonging to the institution, but without sufficient collaboration to face the challenges of the local labor market. Policies of confinement and social distancing, when replaced by policies of return to the face-to-face classroom, will lead to an increase in reputation and/or corporate image [13].

Reference

1. García Lirios C (2022) Security governance networks in the COVID-19 era. *Salud & Sociedad Uptc* 7.
2. Schebesta Acea BD (2021) Corporate Social Responsibility, new economies, sustainability and fashion. *Notebooks of the Center for Design and Communication Studies* 197-209.
3. García Lirios C, Juárez Nájera F, Bustos Aguayo JM, Juárez Nájera M, Juárez Nájera FR (2022) Perceptions about Entrepreneurship in the COVID-19 Era. *Razón Crítica*.
4. De La Torre Lascano CM, Quiroz Peña JI (2020) Organizational fraud. Perceptions prior to the creation of a fraud observatory. *Conjunctural Economics* 5: 159-195.
5. Ruiz-Andrade J, Solís-Palafox C, López-Luna N (2021) The Incident of Strategic Planning in Marketing performance: A critical review. *Amphibian Scientific Journal* 4: 36-44.
6. Fernandez-Fernandez, J.-L. (2021). Towards Digital Humanism from a common denominator for Cyber Ethics and the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence. *dispute. Philosophical Research Bulletin* 10: 107-130.
7. Robayo Jácome DJ, Villarreal Morales VDL (2020) Convergence of COBIT and ISO 38500 in the Government of Information Technologies. *INNOVA Research Journal* 5: 1-25.
8. García Lirios C, Bustos Aguayo JM, Sandoval Vázquez FR (2022) La agenda y encuadre de los problemas hídricos en la Ciudad de México en la prensa de 2019 a 2022. *Anuario Del Conflicto Social* e-40712.
9. Beckman Cavalcante Lde F, Pomim Valentim ML (2010) The Individual in the organizational context and its relationship with information and communication technologies. *Ibersid: Journal of Information and Documentation Systems* 4: 219-224.
10. Boadas Márquez OV, Marín Mora ME (2021) Resilience as a tool for improvement in the management of the Multinational Insurance Company, CA Accounting and Management Research 1: 1-15.
11. Aguayo JMB, Vázquez FRS, García Lirios C, Ramirez MA, Nájera MJ, et al. (2022). Social representations hydric resources and services in the COVID-19 era. *Resources and Environmental Economics* 4: 325-330.
12. Coronado Rincón O, Molina González M del R, Bolívar Mojica E, Carreón Guillén J, García Lirios C, et al. (2022) Governance strategy for consensus expectations of students at a public university to return to classes interrupted by the pandemic. *Revista De La Facultad De Derecho Y Ciencias Políticas* 52: 319-338.
13. Guillén JC, Aguayo JMB, Vázquez FRS, Lirios CG (2022) Ecocentric governance: Sustainability between the availability of resources and needs. *International Journal of Educational Innovation and Research* 1: 52-63.